

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 135.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR SALE.

WHITE LINEN SHIRTS  
FOR SUMMER.

NOVELTIES IN SUMMER  
UNDERCLOTHING.

VERY THIN SUMMER SOCKS.

FRESH LEMONS.

LIGHT BRACES.

SUMMER SCARFS AND TIES.

COLLARS IN THE LATEST SHAPES.

FRENCH HANDKERCHIEFS  
IN NEW DESIGNS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [296]

WILLIAM DOLAN

SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,  
22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,  
MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN  
OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS,  
CORK JACKETS,  
&c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [394]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

In pursuance of instructions from the  
MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public  
Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 5th of July, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,  
THAT VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PRO-  
PERTY Comprising Section D of MARINE  
LOT No. 16, and SUBSECTION 3 of  
Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16A.  
THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
residue of the term of 981 years, and will be  
sold subject to the existing tenancies and  
lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [462]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Mr. J. M. GUEDES has received instructions  
from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public  
Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 6th of July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,  
A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
Situate in Queen's Road Central and Jervois  
Street, Victoria, in the Island of Hongkong,  
Comprising—

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND in  
the Assignment forming the root of title  
thereof described as "abutting on the North  
side thereof on Jervois Street, and mea-  
suring thereon 74 feet 3 inches or there-  
abouts, on the South side thereof on  
Queen's Road Central, and measuring  
thereon 96 feet 11 inches or thereabouts,  
"on the East side thereof on a Piece of  
"Ground intended to be Registered as Sub-  
"section No. 3 of Section A of INLAND  
"LOT No. 202 and measuring thereon 20  
"feet or thereabouts, and on the West side  
"thereof on Subsection No. 1, of Section  
"A of INLAND LOT No. 202 and mea-  
"suring thereon 28 feet 9 inches or there-  
abouts," which said Piece or Parcel of  
GROUND is Registered in the LAND  
OFFICE as Subsection No. 2 of Section A  
of INLAND LOT No. 202, as the same  
Premises are held for a further term of 994  
years created by Crown Lease and extension  
thereof at a due proportion of the rent and  
subject to the Covenants and Conditions in  
the said Crown Lease and extension respec-  
tively reserved and contained.

THE Premises are sold subject to the existing  
lettings and tenancies thereof respectively.  
For Further Particulars of the Property and  
Conditions of Sale, apply to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong,

or to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,  
Hongkong,

Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [468]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned Auctioneer has been in-  
structed by the MORTGAGEE, to offer for  
Sale by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 8th of July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
having a frontage of 77 feet upon Fat Hing  
Street, and Registered in the Land Office  
as INLAND LOT No. 359. Together with the  
6 HOUSES, Nos. 1 to 6, in Fat Hing  
Street.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
residue of the term of 999 years, and will be  
sold subject to the existing tenancies and  
lettings thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [464]

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
from the SECOND MORTGAGEE to Sell by  
Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 1st day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the  
Premises,  
Subject to an INDENTURE of MORTGAGE dated  
the 22nd day of September, 1879, for the sum  
of \$50,000 and interest due thereon.

ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, Registered in  
the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No. 6,  
together with the 4 SUBSTANTIALLY  
BUILT HOUSES known as the Blue Build-  
ings, and 4 Large Granite GODOWNS on the  
Praya, with 17 HOUSES in Queen's  
Road, East.

Monthly Rental for the above Houses \$1,025.  
THE Premises are held for the residue of the  
term of 980 years created by a Crown Lease  
dated the 14th day of July, 1861.  
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [442]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD  
PROPERTY will be Sold by Mr. J. M.  
GUEDES by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 7th of July, 1882, at 3 P.M., at the Premises,  
Under instructions from the MORTGAGEE.  
THE PREMISES comprise that PORTION of  
MARINE LOT No. 34, abutting on the  
South on Jervois Street, and measuring  
thereon 40 feet 9 inches, and measuring on  
the North 28 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches, on  
the East 5 feet, 9 feet 6 inches, and 49 feet  
8 inches, and on the West 14 feet 6 inches,  
and are Registered in the LAND OFFICE  
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 34.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
residue of the term of 999 years at the ap-  
portioned Crown Rent of \$8.45 per annum,  
and will be sold subject thereto and to the  
existing tenancies and lettings of the  
Premises.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of  
Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 26th June, 1882. [463]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Mr. J. M. GUEDES has been instructed  
by the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public  
Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th day of July, 1882, at 2.30 P.M., at the  
Premises,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on  
the North, 15 feet; on the South, 15 feet;  
on the East, 43 feet; and on the West 43  
feet; and Registered in the LAND OFFICE  
as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 6, toge-  
ther with the HOUSE, No. 17, Jervois  
Street, thereon.

THE Premises are held from the Crown for the  
unexpired term of 75 years, and will be sold  
subject to the existing tenancies and lettings  
thereof, and to the payment of a proportion-  
ate part of the Crown Rent reserved in the  
Crown Lease of the said MARINE LOT  
No. 6.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [469]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

UNDER instructions received from the  
MORTGAGEE, Mr. J. M. GUEDES will  
Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th day of July, 1882, at THREE P.M., at the  
Premises,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND  
situate at Victoria, Hongkong, measuring on  
the North and South sides 14 feet, and on  
the East and West sides 50 feet, and Registered  
in the LAND OFFICE as Section A  
of MARINE LOT No. 171. Together with  
the HOUSE, No. 65, Wing Lok Street,  
thereon.

THE Premises are held for the unexpired term  
of 981 years, and will be sold subject to the  
existing tenancies and lettings thereof, and  
to the payment of a proportionate part of  
the Crown Rent reserved in the Crown  
Lease under which the Premises are held.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer,

or to

BRERETON & WOTTON,

Solicitors, 29, Queen's Road,  
Hongkong,

Hongkong, 28th June, 1882. [470]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDRY  
COMPANY,  
31, RED LION SQUARE, HOLBORN, W.C.,  
LONDON.

SHANKS, REVELL, & Co.,  
PROPRIETORS,  
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, MUSIC, & GENERAL  
TYPE FOUNDERS.

Sole Proprietors of JOHNSON and ATKINSON'S  
Automatic Machinery for Casting and Finishing  
Printing Type, and Manufacturers of JOHNSON'S  
Patent Hard Metal, patented April 6th, 1854.

Estimates for Newspaper, Book, and Jobbing  
Plant at specially reduced rates.

All kinds of Printing Machines, Presses, Paper,  
and everything connected with Printing Business  
supplied on most reasonable terms.

SPECIAL AGENT FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
FAR EAST,  
ROBERT FRASER-SMITH,  
No. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [488]

## Intimations.

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAOUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS,  
COMPRISING:—

Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes,  
Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk  
Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.  
Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer  
Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord  
for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian

Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.  
Oriza's and Pinaud's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette  
Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases,  
Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.

ALSO  
A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.  
&c., &c., &c.

ECA DA SILVA & Co.,  
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [432]

AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, AND HONGKONG.

DEPT. FOR THE WORLD'S PATENTED ARTICLES.

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS  
NOVELTIES, TOYS, YANKEE NOTIONS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY,  
CUTLERY, STATIONERY, GLASS WARE,  
ELECTRO PLATED GOODS.

ARTICLES OF USEFUL INVENTION.

ORGANS, PATENT ORGANETTES, RUBBER GOODS, AMERICAN TRUNKS,  
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

GENERAL PURCHASING AGENTS FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
AMERICAN GOODS.

BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

S. B. LEWIS,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 16th June, 1882. [446]

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS  
DIRECT FROM PARIS PER S. S. "PEIHO,"

COMPRISING:—

THE MOST RECENT STYLE OF FASHION IN  
LACE FICHUS, PELERINES, and COLLARETTES;  
WHITE, CREAM, and BLACK LACES,

ALSO NEW COLOURS IN LACES,  
BLACK AND WHITE BEADED LACES,  
SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS,  
COSTUMES and TRIMMINGS.

FANCY MILLINERY GOODS  
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF  
FLOWERS  
ALSO  
A FEW SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOCKS.

THE NEW NETTED UNDERSHIRTS FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN  
BOTH IN SILK and COTTON.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS,  
GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOLITAIREs, and STUDS.  
&c., &c., &c., &c.

ROSE AND COMPANY,  
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Hongkong, 25th May, 1882. [379]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

JUST LANDED DIRECT FROM PARIS.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE SHOWING IN THEIR  
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.  
A CASE OF LADIES' PARISIAN TRIMMED HATS,  
A CASE OF BOYS and GIRLS STRAW HATS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.  
A LARGE VARIETY OF ALENCON, BRODERIE, VENICE,  
SPANISH and FRENCH LACES.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.  
SPECIALITIES IN CREAM DRESS MATERIALS and NEEDLEWORKS TO MATCH.  
NEW SHADES IN SURAT SILKS, BOOTS and SHOES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1882. [79]

Intimations.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CANTON DISTRICT.

No. 6.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CENTRE  
BEACON of the TAI-SHEK BARRIER  
BEACONS, has been replaced.

F. E. WOODRUFF,  
Commissioner of Customs.  
J. H. C. GUNTHER,  
Harbour Master.

Custom House,  
Canton, 26th June, 1882. [467]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND  
PORTER.

DAVID CORSE & SONS'  
MERCHANT NAVY  
NAVY BOILED  
LONG FLAX  
CROWN

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH,  
WATCH MAKER  
AND  
ENGRAVER.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED  
ON MODERATE TERMS;  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.  
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.  
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

## Insurances.

YANGTSE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
Accumulations, 8th  
May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for interest  
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).  
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP £200,000  
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.

Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

## For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH'S  
LIST OF NAUTICAL & ENGINEERING  
WORKS.

Admiral's Manual of Scientific Enquiry... \$1.50.  
Queen's Regulations and Admiralty In-  
structions..... \$1.00.

Nautical Almanac, 1883..... \$1.50.  
Ainsley's Guide Book to Local Marine  
Board Examination..... \$2.50.

Ainsley's Engineers Manual..... \$3.00.  
Iman's Nautical Tables..... \$5.50.  
Bergin's Marine Engineer..... \$3.00.

Bergin's Practice of Navigation and Nauti-  
cal Astronomy..... \$6.00.  
Clark's Rules, Tables and Data for Me-  
chanical Engineers..... \$10.00.

Sun's True Bearing or Azimuth Tables..... \$2.00.  
Shipowners and Engineers Guide to  
Marine Engine..... \$4.00.

Reed's Engineers Hand Book..... \$5.00.  
Reed's Shipowners and Shipmasters  
Handy Book..... \$1.25.

Reed's New Guide Book to Local Marine  
Board Examinations..... \$2.00.  
Donaldson's Practical Guide to use of  
Marine Machinery..... \$1.75.

Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketch-  
ing for Marine Engineers..... \$1.75.  
Instructions to Surveyors of Ships..... \$1.75.

The Sailors Handy Book..... \$4.50.  
Practical Navigation "The Sailors Sea  
Book"..... \$2.75.

Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers..... \$2.50.  
Richard's Steam Engine Indicator..... \$3.50.

The Steam Engine and its Inventors by  
Galloway..... \$3.00.  
Piddington's Sailors Horn Book..... \$4.00.

International Code of Signals..... \$6.00.  
Clarke's Manual of Navigation and Nauti-  
cal Astronomy..... \$3.00.

MacDonald's Naval Hygiene..... \$5.00.  
White's Manual of Naval Architecture..... \$8.50.  
Coffin's Navigation and Nautical Astro-  
nomy..... \$4.00.

Scott's Weather Charts and Storm Warn-  
ings..... \$1.50.  
Amstrong's Construction and Manage-  
ment of Steam Boilers..... \$2.00.

Theatrical Naval Architecture, 4 vols..... \$6.00.  
Bergin's Guide Book to Local Marine  
Board Examination..... \$2.00.

The Rigger's Guide..... \$1.50.  
Nautical Pocket Manual for China and  
Japan..... \$1.50.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1882. [433]

## Shipping.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.



## Intimations.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED A SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING:

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES.

SCOTT'S GALVANIC GENERATORS.

GLASS STOPPERED GLOVE BOTTLES.

TONGA.

FELLOW'S COMPOUND SYRUP

OF

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

VALENTIN'S MEAT JUICE.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

PEPTONISED MEAT.

VASELINE SOAP.

ROHAR'S GOLDEN HAIR DYE.

NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSHES.

VIN-SANTE

A NON-ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT CONTAINING

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A. S. WATSON & Co.

GENERAL CHEMISTS

AND

AERATED WATERS

MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1882.

In an article under the heading "How Chinese Repel Foreigners," the San Francisco Chronicle of May 18th observes:—The Eastern humanitarians who have discussed the Chinese question have shown the most plentiful lack of information regarding it. Many of them seem to suppose that while Americans are restricting the rights of Chinamen in America, the Chinese are granting foreigners who chance to be in their country for trade or other purposes the most ample privileges. There can be no greater error. The fact is that while we have thrown open our country to Chinamen, have invited them to come, have welcomed them, have allowed them all the advantages that could accrue from our free institutions, they have only allowed us to trade at a few ports, and their common people have been so hostile to us that, were a party of Americans to stray far from the permitted area of communication, they would be in danger of assassination. We would not plead this as an excuse for any harsh treatment of the Chinese on our part, but it should certainly dispose of any claim they may be presumed to have to our kind consideration.

The English have more privileges than any foreign nation, except Russia. These privileges they have obtained after several wars, during which the Chinese learned something about the prowess and resources of Western nations. Several conflicts with Russia, in which they have been the losers not only of battles, but of territory, have helped to confirm this wholesome impression. But even the English cannot build trading establishments and carry on business except at the privileged ports. By the Treaty of Tientsin, British traders were, by implication, permitted to build and open warehouses, churches, hospitals and burial grounds in other places, by paying just local rates for sites, material and labor. The words "in other places," according to Sir Thomas Wade and other British authorities, were never intended to be understood except in a Pickwickian sense, and have certainly never been acted on. This is illustrated by a recent instance quoted in a Hongkong paper. A merchant at one of the open ports, hearing that there was a good market for a certain kind of wares in one of the southern provinces, loaded some junks with the articles in demand and sent them to the locality. The junks could not get near enough to land to discharge their cargoes, and application was made to the authorities

for "hongs" to aid in unloading. The authorities informed him that the natives were not permitted to let their boats out on the treaty ports. Despite the prohibition he finally hired boats, but when the goods were landed the people were forbidden to buy them, because it was declared to be illegal.

It is, perhaps, because the Chinese have been less fearful of aggression on the side of Siberia and Turkestan that they have been willing to grant privileges to Russians not granted to other nations. The English complain that while they are restricted to their own ports, in spite of the treaty stipulation, the Russians are permitted to maintain brick tea factories in the provinces of Fokien and Hupeh, and are allowed free transit for their caravans. The Russians have also had for many years a factory in Kuldja, the north-western province of China, damages to which caused the occupation of Kuldja and the hostile feeling between the two countries, which has scarcely subsided.

The Chinese really want no communication with the outside world, except what is necessary to export their tea and import a few staples; and this trade they would gladly see done, if it were possible, through a single one of their ports. They want neither our goods, our railroads, our civilization, nor our religion. They are willing to learn so much of our mechanical skill as is necessary to start their own manufacturing and make them self-supporting as a people. They are willing to borrow all our military ideas to enable them to defend themselves. They already have an army and navy, equipped with the modern machinery of destruction. Ships are built in their own shipyards and furnished with machinery of their own manufacture. They are just starting cotton mills, and will doubtless in a few years be able to drive all cottons of English or New England make out of their markets. And we are asked to receive this people, give them our money, teach them in all branches of mechanic arts and fill our workshops with them to accomplish two objects: first, that they may deprive our own mechanics and laborers of all legitimate means of support, and second, that having learned all we have to teach they may establish manufacturing in China, which will drive out imported goods, and perhaps be sold in our own market at prices that will be ruinous to our domestic manufacturers.

## TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 29th June.

The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad still urging the abandonment of the Conference.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE irrepressible Thomas Ide Bowler again gave the *Habituees* of the Summary Jurisdiction Court this morning, another of those insane exhibitions which, from their being of such frequent occurrence, are becoming perfectly nauseating to the strongest stomach. Thomas Ide Bowler, Esq., late of the Chemical Works and Iron Foundry, Shau-ke-wan, Chinese interpreter, broker and general commission agent, unofficial protector of the Chinese, &c., &c., was defendant in the suit Mr. J. M. Guedes v. T. I. B. in which the guileless one was sued for dollars five hundred and fifty-two, money lent. Thomas admitted the debt, but wished the case to be mixed up with another one in which he, Bowler, was the plaintiff. As Mr. Guedes failed to see the force of the argument of the seductive one, this astute auctioneer strongly objected, and stated that he wished to have his case considered on its own merits. Bowler confided to the Court that he was a man of capital, naming the tidy sum of twelve thousand dollars as his pile, and said there was no fear of his running away, or swindling anybody; but again strongly impressed on the Court that his case should be held over until such time as he had put the defendant in the other case through the mill. Mr. Guedes objected to any postponement of the case as he had waited since February last, and had repeatedly been put off with Bowler's soft answer until his patience was exhausted. As Chan Atai, Esq., admitted his liability and said he would *pari*, His Lordship said if plaintiff pressed the matter he would give judgment for Mr. Guedes. Bowler then commenced a rambling rignarole that no fellow could possibly understand, in which he stated that Mr. Guedes would attach certain documents within ten minutes and run him, Bowler, into \$50 expenses, which arrangement His Lordship failed to see, as Mr. Guedes had in a most magnanimous manner promised to take no steps for a week. His Lordship told T. I. B. that he had given him, Bowler, all he had asked for, and now he, like Oliver Twist, wanted more. It was finally decided that a week's grace be given Mr. Ataito *square up*, and upon his failing to do so within the time named, the plaintiff was to have a decree and immediate execution. T. I. B. delivered a characteristic address, and resumed his seat after honoring the officials and spectators with that peculiar smile of his which may be described as angelic, but may also be styled otherwise. The general public are very fond of a good thing; however, it is more than possible that the Hongkong Mrs. Giacometti Progers has been giving us a trifle too much of the good thing lately. Nearly a dozen appearances in the public courts within the short space of a month is working up a good average, and we in the interests of the public *propose* to take a tour of the world in his noble craft, to keep himself out of notoriety for the next year or two.

THE steamship *Greyhound* undocked at Kowloon this morning. The *Solway*, which we learn has been on shore, will dock at Kowloon this afternoon.

THE *Critic* says that ex-Representative Rollin M. Daggett of Nevada is to be appointed United States Minister to Honolulu. This post has been held ever since the first year of Hayes' administration by General Conly of Ohio, formerly editor of the *State Journal*. It is understood that Conly has grown tired of his absence from this country, and is perfectly willing to be recalled.

A COOLIE employed on board the British barque *Kailash*, was sent to three months' hard labor this morning by Mr. Wodehouse, for larceny of 18 feet of wire rope on board the ship yesterday. The chief officer, happening to go into the hold where the coolie was at work, saw him concealing the wire rope amongst the coals close by, and when he asked him what he was doing, the coolie ran on deck, where the chief officer followed, and handed him over to a policeman. Another coolie for stealing a piece of iron at Hungnam, the property of the Dock Company, was sent to a month's hard labor by Mr. Wodehouse.

ACTING Police Sergeant Forbes, while going round this morning taking a list of empty houses, heard a great noise on the first floor of No. 45, First Street, Sai-ying-poon. Going upstairs to see what was the matter, he met a number of people coming down, and upon reaching the first floor, he saw about twenty or thirty men making their escape over a partition into the adjoining house, and through a back window. Upon going to the latter he saw two men just ready to let themselves down from the window into the lane below, one man, who had already accomplished the daring feat, the height being about 30 feet, being stretched in the lane unable to rise. This man was sent to the Civil Hospital, and the injuries he received may possibly prove to be of a serious nature. Forbes seized the two pendant Celestials, and hauled them up into the room. He also arrested five others. A lot of gambling paraphernalia was found in the house. The seven prisoners were fined two dollars each or 14 days' hard labor. Two only paid the fine; the other five went to luxuriate for a fortnight in the Government hotel close to the Police Court.

ACCORDING to the *Overland Mail*, General C. G. Gordon left Mauritius, on April 4, in the sailing ship *Scotia*, and was on his way to South Africa three days after he had received intelligence that the Cape Government required his services. The application was made to the Colonial Office on Feb. 22, but it was not until April 1 that General Gordon received the communication. Subjoined are copies of the telegrams which led to his departure:—"From Sir Hercules Robinson to the Earl of Kimberley, dated Cape Town, Feb. 23, 1882:—Ministers request me to inquire whether Her Majesty's Government will permit them to obtain the services of Col. Gordon to come to this Colony for the purpose of consultation as to the best measures to be adopted with reference to Basutoland in the event of Parliament sanctioning their proposals as to that territory, and to engage his services should he be willing to renew the offer made to their predecessors, in April 1881, to assist in terminating the war and administering Basutoland." "Premier, Cape, to Col. Gordon, March 3, 1882:—Position of matters in Basutoland grave, and of utmost importance that colony secure services of some one of proved ability, firmness, and energy. Government therefore resolved asking whether you are disposed to renew offer which they learn you made last April to former Ministry. Should you agree to place services at disposal of this Government, it is very important you should at once visit colony, in order to learn facts bearing on situation. Could you do this at once you would confer signal favour upon colony, leaving your future action unpledged. To prepare way application was made to Lord Kimberley with view to ascertain if Government had objection to your entering this Government's service. From reply I learn War Office gives consent. It is impossible, within limits of telegram, to enter fully into case; and in communicating with you Colonial Government rely upon same devotion to duty which prompted former offer to excuse the sudden request." "The Cape Government, says an evening contemporary, is to be congratulated on having taken a wise step in securing the services of Major-General, better known as "Chinese," Gordon, in the capacity of its military adviser. Since his retirement from the post of Governor-General of the Sudan, under the Khedive, General Gordon has been fulfilling the usual routine of an engineer officer in the seclusion of the Mauritius. At first, as the engineer officer in charge, and more recently as the temporary acting commander of the forces, he has been occupied with the not overwhelming anxieties caused by the care of that remote dependency of ours. Col. Gordon was always too good an officer and too conscientious a man to chafe at the performance of his duty, although the habit of his life has been to deal with larger questions than the discipline of a company, and to figure, upon a larger scene than the parade ground of Port Louis. The world, and England in particular, is not rich in great men of action and born administrators that it can afford to allow one, who is unquestionably among the most remarkable of them, to long remain in idleness in an unimportant island of the Indian Ocean. The Cape Government, anxious as to the future in Basutoland, and warned by the Colonial Office that it will have to trust more to its own resources than it has in the past, looked anxiously about to discover an experienced officer competent to give them sound and prudent advice. For such a post, whether in the East or the West, in Asia or in Africa, there is by the consent of all none who can claim to rank higher than "Chinese" Gordon. That officer has responded to what he considered the call of duty and we doubt not that the occasion offering, he will add fresh laurels to those he has already won as a great leader of men, both in China and in Egypt, and also as a man of sterling integrity among all those of his countrymen with whom his name is as a household word for all that is noble and true.

SAYS *Moonshine* of April 29th:—"A witness on the trial of Maclean, said, in support of the view that he was insane; 'He was always talking of his histrionic powers. He thought he was a great actor.' If thinking oneself a great actor is a sign of insanity—well, not to put too fine a point upon it, we know several people who are insane."

ABOUT noon yesterday, Police Sergeant Campbell, acting upon information received, went on board a cargo-boat at the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s wharf, and seized 30 cases of spurious cash. The cases had been discharged from the steamer *White Cloud*, from Macao, and were being about to be transhipped to a vessel going to Annam, the intended destination of the spurious cash. The cases were made up to resemble tea chests, each of them containing a large number of cash. One, counted by Campbell, contained as many as 70,000. A large seizure of similar cash was made in the house No. 4, Queen Street, in November last, by Inspector Perry. Upon that occasion, a fine of \$125 was imposed; i.e. \$5 each on 25 pieces, the number decided to be brought forward in the case, and the Magistrate ordered all the spurious cash to be cut up and destroyed. Subsequently the Government, upon application, consented to allow the owner to have back the metal, upon condition that the cash be first melted down and we hear the last of the spurious coins were sent to Messrs. Fenwick, Morrison and Co.'s yesterday for such purpose. We understand that the cash, though not equal in value to these legally current in Annam, pass among the people in that country, though they are not recognized by the Government.—The two Chinamen who were in charge of the cash when seized, were brought up this morning before Mr. Wodehouse, who remanded the case until Tuesday next at 2.30 p.m., defendants being allowed out on bail in two sureties each of \$300 each. Mr. Mossop appeared in Court before the case came on and asked for a remand till Monday or Tuesday afternoon, as he had been only just instructed, and the case was an important one. He said that any amount of bail for the defendants would be forthcoming. The charge against the first defendant is for having in his possession a greater number of pieces than five of false or counterfeit coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble a copper coin of the King of Annam, and that against the second is for aiding and abetting.

ROSE BROWN, 23, a single woman, described as of Australia, but speaking English so imperfectly that the Magistrate was obliged to call in Constable Zwag to interpret for her in German, was up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning, on a summons taken out by Kate Docking, the defendant in an assault case yesterday, for unlawfully using abusive language towards her on the 28th instant, whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.—Miss Docking deposed that while in a coffee shop in Cochrane Street on Wednesday night, Miss Brown came in and said to her,—"If you have me up in that case (referring to one in which a Chinese girl had summoned Miss Cox—the other defendant in the female assault case yesterday—for assaulting her) I will make it the worse for you." The defendant was wanted for a witness, and said she would come, but apparently changed her mind. Defendant also said that being bound over to keep the peace, she was afraid to go to Court. She (witness) told her they only wanted her to come forward and tell the truth, and that she need not be afraid. Defendant then left and went to her house, No. 15, Cochrane Street. Ten minutes afterwards, as she (witness), Miss Cox and some men were passing Miss Brown's domicile, the latter called out "Kate," and again expressed her dislike to go to Court. Witness made no reply, and the defendant then called her a "dirty, drunken old b—ch," also making use of other indecent and abusive expressions. Witness used no bad language of any kind to her.—Laurence Sherry, wardrobe steward on board H.M.S. *Zephyrus*, corroborated complainant's evidence as to the Court business and the "drunken b—ch" episode, but said he did not hear Miss Brown use any other bad language.—Miss Brown, in her defence, said the complainant was very anxious for her to be a witness on her side in the case before referred to, but having too much regard to the awful sanctity of an oath, she refused, as she would have to swear falsely. Miss Docking urging her to be a witness, they had a quarrel about it, Kate abusing her and she abusing Kate. She was very sorry indeed if she made use of any improper language, and admitted her recognition of ten Mexicans.—Mr. Wodehouse told the interpreter to inform Miss Brown that two witnesses had proved the bad language used by her, and also that she was bound over in \$10 to be of good behavior when the affair occurred.—Defendant said she did not say anything to Kate until she herself had been abused.—Mr. Wodehouse said he would be very sorry to forfeit her recognizance. She was bound over on 12th instant to act ladylike for two months, and using bad language was not doing so. He did not wish to inflict a heavy penalty, as she had expressed herself sorry for what she had said. He would like to give her another chance. Her language had been very bad, but she probably used it in the heat of the moment. If anything of the sort occurred again he would forfeit her recognizance. He now discharged her.—Addressing the complainant, Mr. Wodehouse said that the reason why he did not forfeit Miss Brown's recognizance was, because he had heard only one side of the story, and he thought something more took place than had transpired, and so he took that into consideration. He hoped they would settle matters among themselves, instead of bringing these cases to Court, a matter of frequent occurrence of late. At the same time they had a right to take out a summons if they felt themselves injured.—Miss Docking was accompanied by her chum Miss Cox, who, however, was not called upon to support Kate's statements.

IT is not a little singular, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, that in all the efforts to enforce the laws with respect to the Chinese, which all others have to obey, the wholesale principle, as it may be called, is put forward. But the wholesale principle is just the one that finds no place in our laws and policy. The movement on Chinatown has always been in the nature of condemning it as a whole. But there is no law for such a proceeding. In the first place, the boundaries cannot be defined with accuracy. And in the second place there may be houses within the boundaries which do not contain any nuisance at all. The opinion of the City and County Attorney on this point seems to be indisputable. But there is power to go for house after house in Chinatown, require that it shall be placed in a sanitary condition, and, if not, all the inmates can be turned out and the place locked up. This is the way in which Chinatown can be made to conform to the laws. This is the way white people are handled. All that is necessary is to go from one house to another and direct that they shall be vacated, until the changes required are made. But our officials propose to do too much at a time. They have an ambition to make a lump job of it. It is partly because that absurd notion has got into their heads that nothing at all is done. This is the sort of blundering which sets the Celestial above the law and releases him from those obligations to the remainder of the community which all others have to respect. It is about time that this fooling were brought to an end. If it is not, it will be difficult to resist the conclusion that some other motive is at the bottom of this confessed official imbecility.

SAYS the *Referee* of May 22nd:—"Reparation," produced at a Gaiety matinee on Tuesday, may be considered the novelty of the week, so far as theatrical London is concerned. And yet novelty is hardly the proper word to apply to it, seeing that Bandmann—the great Daniel—and Mrs. Kousby the beautiful—now gone over to the majority—had a big row over an English version of Mosenthal's play, from which "Reparation" is taken, at the Queen's, where it was called "Madeleine Morel." But that I never just on matters of serious import, I should jest—I mean suggest—that the heroine should be called Madeleine Im Morel, for, take her for her best, she is a queer customer. In "Reparation" Tuesday's audience had her first introduction as Pervenche—that being her fancy name. She, like most girls, once had a father. That father was bailiff—or something of the sort—to a marquis. The marquis, not having been taught arithmetic at school, makes a huge mistake in adding up his accounts, and not only wrongfully accuses the bailiff, but unceremoniously kicks him out without a character. The bailiff can get no further employment, and so dies of a broken heart and an empty stomach, leaving his daughter Madeleine to face a wicked and a selfish world. Madeleine tries to go straight, and she does—straight to the river to end her troubles. A naughty kind-hearted damsel of easy virtue called Meline saves her at a critical moment, takes her home, feeds her, clothes her, and introduces her to her set. It is a fast set; and pretty Madeleine soon finds vice more attractive than virtue. Thus when "Reparation" opens, we discover her dressed very gaily, and living under the protection of a French vicomte and an English lord, who apparently share her between them. Pervenche, as she is now called, and Meline and another are going to take supper with the vicomte, and to have a little spree afterwards. Henri, the son of the marquis who wasn't good at figures and who is now defunct, suddenly comes upon the scene, and the "ladies" instantly put into practice Hamlet's advice to his mamma—"Assume a virtue if you have it not." They are all virtuous until the champagne comes round, and then they throw off their masks of modesty and glory in their shame. Henri doesn't know what to make of it, and being a very good young man he is especially shocked when he discovers that the demure Pervenche, whose beauty has captured him, is about the warmest of the lot. Henri has come to Paris with a mission—that is, to discover, if possible, the daughter of his father's old servant, and to make reparation for the wrong that has been done. Pervenche is the very girl; she has been smitten by Henri's good looks, and either because she is tired of the life of pleasure she has been leading, or because she thinks Henri a splendid catch, she consents to leave the rooms the English lord has furnished for her, and to go home to tea with the young marquis's mother and sister. Now this sister happens to be betrothed to the dissolute vicomte already mentioned, and when he turns up and finds Pervenche on terms of intimacy, he cuts up rough. "Look here, Pervenche," he says in effect, when in the garden he catches her alone, "I could stand you in Paris, but I'm not going to tolerate you here among respectable people, including the young lady I propose to make my wife." Pervenche is a girl of spirit, and she turns round on the vicomte, and tells him that but for such fellows as he the stock of virtue in the world wouldn't be so low as it is. This is a knock-down blow for the swell, but he returns to the attack, and administers with such effect that Pervenche is compelled to give in. In a word, he points out that if Henri marries her he will be a ruined man, seeing that by the provisions of a certain will his title and his lands will pass to him—the vicomte. Pervenche is not so very bad after all. She thinks, I suppose, she could do without Henri if Henri had to do without money and his old nobility, so she quietly goes back to Paris, and dresses herself in white, after the manner of stage heroines who are going to give up the ghost. She makes us think she is going to die, but she isn't. Henri and Henri's mother and Henri's sister have found her hiding-place, have ministered to her wants, and have pulled her round. When she is well enough to stand the shock Henri renews the offer of his hand and heart; Pervenche accepts, and the vicomte, who is going to take the title, tells the young couple that when they have a baby boy the title shall be given to him.

ESTATES which are associated with two well-known names in English literature, observes an American paper, have recently given interesting news items to the London papers. Hallam Park, near Beaconsfield, originally the possession of Edmund Waller, and consisting of over 3,000 acres, has been sold to Edward L. Lawson for \$850,000. Sir Walter Raleigh's house in Youghal, the property of Sir John Pope Hennessy, has in part been fitted up as a museum, and an odd collection of curiosities from many lands is about to be added to it by Sir John.

FROM St. Petersburg it is announced, says the *Overland Mail*, that General Kaufmann, the Governor-General of Turkestan, is dead. Though the name of General Kaufmann is no longer the familiar word it was a few years ago, the news of his death will awaken many memories—some of them bitter—in the minds of Englishmen. It is not long since that name was the favourite bugbear of Russophobists in this country, and not without reason. In the successive campaigns which he conducted against Bokhara, against Khiva, and against Kokand, General Kaufmann greatly increased the Asiatic dominions and influence of Russia, while narrowing the zone of debateable ground which separated her from the countries under the government or control of England. As the result of his success he exercised for many years almost unlimited authority in Central Asia. He found no resistance to his advance in any quarter but the British Empire; and consequently his whole policy assumed an anti-English complexion, and his Court at Tashkend was more than suspected of being the source whence sprang all the difficulties which have beset British policy in the East during the last fifteen years. Like most of the successful soldiers of the day, General Kaufmann was the architect of his own fortunes, and owed his rise to his ability and force of character. Constantine Kaufmann, whose name shows his family to have been of German origin, was born at Maidani in 1813, and was therefore only sixty-four when he died. He was educated as a military engineer, and served first in the army of the Caucasus, where he rapidly distinguished himself. In 1855 his reputation was already so high that he was selected to settle with General Williams the terms of the capitulation of Kars. He came out of the Crimean war with the rank of general. His capacity was now put to the test in a new position. After the revelations and disasters of the war with England and France, the complete reorganisation of the Russian army was necessary, and General Kaufmann was appointed to a responsible post in the Ministry of War to assist the Minister, General Milutin, in this difficult task. The subsequent successes of the Russian troops attest the soundness of his work. From the War Office General Kaufmann passed in 1865 to the Governorship of Lithuania, where he succeeded General Mouraviev. But he held this post only two years, and in 1867 was transferred to Turkestan, the Governor-Generalship of which province he held till his death. Shortly after his arrival in Turkestan, war was declared by Russia against Bokhara, and the expedition which the new Governor-General led into the country was completely successful. Samarand was occupied in June 1868, and the whole country was subjected to Russia. This, however, was but the first step in General Kaufmann's plan of bringing the whole of Central Asia under the influence, if not the actual government, of Russia. The expedition to Khiva was the next and most notorious act of General Kaufmann's government. Count Schouvaloff assured Lord Granville, then English Foreign Minister, that nothing was intended by the expedition except to punish acts of brigandage, and that the Russians would not take possession of or even for any length of time occupy Khiva. In the spring of 1873 General Kaufmann advanced into the country in two main divisions, one starting from Turkestan on the east, and the other from Orenburg on the west. The former was led by the governor himself, who, after several victorious engagements, reached Khiva at eight o'clock in the morning of June 10th, only to find that the town had been already occupied three hours previously by the Orenburg column, under Generals Yervokine and Lomakine. The Khan fled as the Russians approached, but afterwards returned and signed treaties by which he undertook to pay an indemnity of two million roubles, to cede frontier territories on the Amu Darya and Sir Darya rivers to Russia and to the Khan of Bokhara, who had assisted the Russian troops, and practically to commit to Russia the direction of his foreign relations. General Kaufmann, too, remained several months in Khiva, in spite of Count Schouvaloff's assurances, on pretext of reorganising the Khanate. The result of the expedition was to make Khiva completely dependent on Russia. The successful campaign against Kokand was undertaken by General Kaufmann in 1875, at the close of which all Kokand north of the Sir Darya was formally annexed to Russia, while the independence left to Kokand south of the Sir Darya was merely nominal. The absorption by Russia in succession of Bokhara, Khiva, and Kokand brought her into the close proximity of Afghanistan, and General Kaufmann seems to have next directed his ambitious designs to that quarter. The disposition of Shere Ali, who had become estranged from us, favoured his views. His emissaries were despatched into Afghanistan. The Russian Embassy, the reception of which by the Ameer precipitated the Afghan war, may be attributed to his instigation. But when the invasion of Afghanistan by the British troops took place, General Kaufmann found that his Government was not prepared to take any further aggressive steps, and he himself was compelled, sorely against his will, to announce to Shere Ali, when the latter was a fugitive in Russian territory and a suppliant for Russian help, that the Czar declined to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan. General Kaufmann died without realising his dream of universal supremacy for Russia in Central Asia; but though he experienced a check at the close, the fifteen years of his Government in Turkestan will mark an important epoch in the history of Russian advance.



THE census of Italy, which has just been completed, shows a population of 28,500,000. It is interesting to know in this connection that according to the new projected military arrangements the army will consist of twelve corps, 427,000 strong, besides 20,000 men in the Alpine regiments, 100,000 moveable militia, and the Territorial army.

A HOME paper states that the scarcity of water is excessive in France and Germany; the level of the Seine has never been so low since 1734. The quantity of rain which fell this winter has not reached half the usual amount. The engineers of the city of Paris and the Government are trying to find protection against such a scarcity, which will turn to a calamity if rainy weather does not set in shortly.

The semi-official Arabic paper *El Yawab* publishes a letter signed by Ali Ben Khalifa, in which the writer contradicts the rumour that he was negotiating with the Bey of Tunis with the object of recognising the latter's authority and abandoning the struggle. The letter proceeds as follows: "The Bey having delivered up Tunis without consulting me or my partisans, we have resolved to recognise no authority in Tunis except that of our Caliph the Sultan, and we are determined to fight for the independence of our country to the last extremity." The semi-official journal adds that the names of the chiefs of the great tribes who have refused to submit to the Bey, and now follow Ali Ben Khalifa, are as follows: Ben Youssef, Chief of the Hammama Tribe; Hussein, said of the Zaza Tribe; Houla, said of the Evidadid; and Sheikh Zou, said of the Ourghmades.

WHATEVER may be said of the "Black Gang" in Russia, the charge of want of energy and enterprise certainly cannot be laid to their door. It transpires that at St. Petersburg an attempt was recently made to rob the Treasury at Jaroslavl. The plot for accomplishing this end seems to have been one of a most extraordinary character. It appears that two young men took a shop in the town and established an ironmongery business. The suspicions of the police, however, being aroused, a descent was made on the premises, and it was found that an underground passage leading to the Treasury was being excavated. It is needless to add that the enterprising ironmongers were not allowed to wait for any more customers. The Government officials entertained the notion that it was time the ironmongers' shop was shut up—ditto the proprietors thereof.

PERSONS who affect not to believe in luck must at least admit that misfortune frequently runs in families. If the sceptics are not even prepared to admit this we may quote for their edification the case of a family named Payne, living in the neighbourhood of West Croydon. On the 1st of April this family arrived in England from Australia, and went to reside at the place named. Some days ago Mr. Payne paid a visit to his daughter-in-law at Wimbledon, and while assisting some men there in removing six barrels of timber during a gale of wind a log fell upon him, crushing him in a fearful manner. He was taken to a hospital, suffering from a compound fracture and injury to one of his legs. Blood-poisoning set in, and he died on Sunday morning last. Deceased's father, at Earlswood, fell down a well and injured his back and leg. He lingered exactly five weeks, when death put an end to his sufferings. The deceased's sister died from the effects of shock five hours after her father, and the deceased's uncle, while engaged in well-sinking near Brighton, fell down a shaft through tripping over a piece of wood, and was killed. It is not often that such a chapter of accidents as this is revealed at a coroner's inquest.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the Singapore Times:—

ROME, June 27th. The request in Garibaldi's will that his body should be cremated has been set aside, and the funeral is fixed to take place to-morrow at Caprea.

ROME, June 28th. The funeral of Garibaldi to-day at Caprea was of a most impressive nature. Many thousands were present.

LONDON, June 9th. Mr. Bourke, a landlord of Galway, and who has practised in India as a barrister, has been shot at and killed at Ardahan. A dragon who was escorting him was also killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 10th. The German, Austrian, Italian and Russian Ambassadors have presented an identical Note to the Porte in support of a Conference.

CAIRO, June 10th. Dervish Pasha has held receptions of military officers and notable persons at which he peremptorily insisted upon obedience to the Sultan.

TEHRAN, June 10th. 47,000 Turkomans have been enrolled at Askabad for service in the Russian army.

CAIRO, June 11th. Serious riots have taken place in Alexandria to-day. The disturbance originated with a fight between natives and Maltese, twenty of the latter being killed and wounded. The English and Italian consuls were badly wounded. Order was restored by aid of the military.

LONDON, 11th June. Serious riots have occurred at Alexandria to-day. The natives attacked the Europeans, several of whom were killed and wounded. Many houses were destroyed by the rioters. Mr. Cook, British Consul and Judge, chief of the Consular Court, was severely wounded, and an engineer of the ironclad *Superb* was shot dead. The rioters were dispersed by the Military after five hours, and order is again restored.

Later. The out-break in Alexandria originated in a street quarrel. In addition to the English and Italian consuls the Greek consul was seriously injured.

LONDON, 11th June. The disturbance in Alexandria originated in a Maltese stabbing an Arab, when a fight ensued in which 67 Europeans were killed and many wounded.

The Greek Consul-General was seriously maltreated by the Egyptian soldiers.

The House of Lords has thrown out on the second reading by 132 against 128 the bill for marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

CAIRO, June 12th. The British Consul at Alexandria is progressing favourably.

Arabi Pasha remains master of the situation, and has promised Dervish Pasha to obey the Khedive and maintain order.

LONDON, June 14th. Sir C. Dilke, replying to a question, said that Sir Edward Mallet has been instructed to follow the Khedive to Alexandria.

CAIRO, June 13th. Returns show that upwards of one hundred lives were lost altogether in the riots last Sunday, in which are included six Englishmen. The garrison at Alexandria has been increased to twelve thousand men. The authorities have arrested 200 of the rioters.

ROME, June 12th. A Ministerial bill has been introduced into the Italian Chamber of Deputies declaring Assab an Italian colony and a free port.

CAIRO, June 13th. The Khedive has gone to Alexandria with Dervish Pasha.

ROME, June 13th. In the Chamber of Deputies the Minister for Foreign Affairs declared that Italy absolutely refuses to assent to an armed intervention by England and France in Egypt.

LONDON, June 14th. In the House of Commons, the Opposition demanded further information respecting the Egyptian crisis. Mr. Gladstone deprecated discussion at present, but summed up the British policy which was the maintenance of existing rights in Egypt and the obtaining of guarantees for the same. The French Government had proposed cordial co-operation with England. Turkey was necessary as an intermediary; and the Sultan was in harmony with the great Powers, particularly with England.

CAIRO, June 14th. All the Foreign Consuls-General have arrived at Alexandria.

LONDON, June 15th. The *Times* publishes a telegram from Alexandria that the Khedive and Dervish Pasha have requested the Porte to despatch 18,000 Turkish troops to Egypt.

The European Control have closed their offices and a general exodus of Europeans is taking place. The Egyptian soldiers are behaving well.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL. The O. & O. steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 4th June, and may be looked for here on or about the 4th July.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES," by Percy Russell. This illustrated pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London. [ADVT.]

## To-day's Advertisements.

## DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE. (Taking through Cargo and Passengers to ADELAIDE, ALL NEW ZEALAND PORTS, FIJI, AND NEW CALEDONIA.)

THE Steamship "NELSON," Captain Thom, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY, the 14th July. For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [474]

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. NO. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [434]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES. No. 38, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. [447]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description. Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges. Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

STAG HOTEL. QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS. Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30. This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places. J. COOK, Proprietor. [12]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI. OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor. Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [495]

HONGKONG RACES, 1882. NOW READY, PRICE 25c. COMPLETE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG RACE MEETING OF 1882. IN PAMPHLET FORM, REPRINTED FROM THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." As only a limited number will be printed, orders should be sent without delay to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office No. 6, Peddar's Hill. Hongkong, 4th March, 1882.

ALL kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed on the most reasonable terms. Special Agents in London and Sydney. Balance Sheets drawn out; Books balanced and audited, and every description of Accountant's Work undertaken. Charges strictly moderate, and perfect accuracy guaranteed. Office Hours: NINE till FOUR. Hongkong, 2nd January, 1882.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

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DE SOUZA & CO. PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS. D'AGUIAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS. Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed at low rates. Workmanship Guaranteed.

Perforating and Numbering Machines, and all other appliances for Book-binding in first rate working order.

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, VISITING, AND MENU CARDS, &c., &c., AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

EXPRESSES ISSUED THROUGHOUT THE COLONY AT ONE DOLLAR.

Books, Machine-ruled, of every description made to order.

A varied stock of specially selected Stationery always on hand. Hongkong, 15th June, 1882. [436]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON, HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents. Shampooing.....25 Cents. Shaving.....25 Cents. Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES. RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BOLD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [268]

## NOTICE.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been completed which will enable this Office to undertake all kinds of JOB PRINTING, including DIRECTORS' REPORTS, BOOKS, CATALOGUES, BALL ROOM, and VISITING CARDS, PROSPECTUSES, DEBIT NOTES, LABELS, PROGRAMMES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, TRADE CIRCULARS, and REPORTS, &c., &c.

Accuracy and Best Workmanship guaranteed at the lowest possible rates. "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, 6, Peddar's Hill, 1st March, 1882.

Y E U Q U A. SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER. PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS. LANDSCAPES IN OIL AND WATER COLORS. All Work Executed by First-Class Artists. IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS. HONGKONG. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

N A M S I N G. TAILOR AND OUTFITTER. GENTS' Shirts, Scarves, Braces, Socks, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Clothes cut in the most approved West End Style, a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Prices. NEW SEASON'S GOODS. Just received. 74, A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

L I N G S H I N G. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE. Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed. Special experience in making Gentlemen's RIDING BOOTS. Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [207]

S U N S H I N G. DEALER IN SILKS. CANTON and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Wares, Curios, &c., &c. The best house in the trade for high-class Curios. GOLD and SILVER JEWELRY of the most artistic designs, Engraver on Stamps, Seals, &c., &c. The public and Travellers are invited to inspect the show rooms. No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

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## Intimations.

J. M. G U E D E S. HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT. NO. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has all kinds of House and Ship COAL for Sale in large or small quantities at Moderate Prices. Strong and Commodious small steamers on hire for towing purposes, Excursions, &c., &c., CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

Apply to HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [227]

## T O K K E E.

C O A L M E R C H A N T, 18, WING SING LANE, HONGKONG.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates; also has always Powerful Steam Launches for Hire at a Reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excursions, or Towing. Hongkong, 13th April, 1882. [234]

W A H L O O N G, ESTABLISHED 1865.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER. DEALER IN PONGEE Silk Dresses, Crape Shawls, Gauzes, Ivory, and Lacquered Ware, Matting, &c., &c. Porcelain, Fans, Curios, Bristles, Human Hair, and specially selected Feathers always on hand at Moderate Prices, quality guaranteed. No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [399]

W I N G T Y L O O N G. HAS FOR SALE. PRIME Mess Pork and Beef, 200 lbs. in Barrel. Boiled and Roast Beef and Mutton, Soup and Bouilli, American Hams, Bacon, Coddish, Cracked Wheat, Hominy, fresh white and red Beans, Assorted Fruits and Soups, Ham Sausages, Salmon Belies, Mackerel, Sheep's Tongues, Choice Tripe, Chicken, Clam Chowder, Lobsters, Oysters, Corn Meal, and every description of O'Brien's stores at moderate prices. No. 39, HING LOONG STREET. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [299]

A H O Y. HOY LEE. MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Matting of own Manufacture. China Trunks in leather covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed. No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [347]

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER. PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK, AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Terms of Subscription.—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly \$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET Published Daily at 10.30 a.m., and circulated free of charge throughout the Colony. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

S A M H I N G, (S T U L T Z). MERCHANT TAILOR AND OUTFITTER, HAT AND CAP MAKER.

IMPORTER of every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Umbrellas, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds; Bamboo Blinds and Matting. Special attention given to the Tailoring Department. A perfect fit and best workmanship guaranteed. Cretones and Chintzes for Dresses in all the newest patterns. No. 49 and 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [302]

NOTICE. BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.

"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG. S Z H I N G. TAILOR.

DEALER in all kinds of Drapery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Shawls, &c., &c. HAT AND CAP MAKER. Ladies material made up, and a perfect Fit Guaranteed at Moderate Charges.

MATTING AND MANILA CIGARS, FOR SALE. No. 76, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

SPECIAL NOTICE. TO ADVERTISERS. SHIPPING FIRMS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, COMMERCIAL HOUSES, and ADVERTISERS generally are informed that arrangements have now been completed to issue ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET. FREE OF CHARGE. As the scale of charges in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, which has a guaranteed circulation of THREE HUNDRED COPIES, is fixed at an exceedingly low rate, the attention of Advertisers is directed to the many advantages offered by this Journal as a General Advertising Medium, and the support of the Mercantile community and the public generally is respectfully solicited. Hongkong, 1st April, 1882.

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"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG. S Z H I N G. TAILOR.

## To be Let.

STORAGE. THE Undersigned are prepared to take Goods on STORAGE at their GODOWNS. Entrance from Praya and Queen's Road Central. TERMS MODERATE.

Apply to ROSE & Co., 31 and 33, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 30th June, 1882. [266]

## TO LET.

OFFICES ON THE FIRST FLOOR OF "MARINE HOUSE," WEST SIDE. These Apartments have a Commodious Room and Servants Quarters on the Ground Floor. Apply to E. R. BELILIOS. Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [348]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET. NO. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. NOS. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 24th June, 1882. [74]

## TO LET.

POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT. THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, WITH LARGE COMPOUND AND A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED. No. 33, POTTINGER STREET. Apply to E. R. BELILIOS. Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]



## Commercial.

THIS DAY, FOUR P.M.

There has been no business transacted in shares since we last wrote, nor have we any movements of importance to chronicle. The whole of the sharebrokers are engaged to-day in arranging the monthly settlements.

## SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—121 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,625 per share, ex. div. buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$1,650 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share, ex. div.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$80 per share.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 870 per share.  
Chinese Insurance Company—\$240 per share, nominal.  
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$960 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sales.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$28 per share premium, sales and buyers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$85 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$105 per share, sellers.  
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—3 per cent. premium, buyers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$170 per share.  
China Sugar Refining Company (Debtors)—3 per cent. premium.  
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$123 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$131 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$60 per share.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—14 per cent. prem. ex. int.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—21 per cent. prem.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 3/4  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ..... 3/4  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 3/4  
ON PARIS.—  
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 4/75  
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 4/87  
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, T.T. .... 227  
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, T.T. .... 227  
ON SHANGHAI.—  
Bank, sight ..... 73  
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 73 1/2

## OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA ..... per picul, \$640  
(Allowance, Tals. 32.)  
OLD MALWA ..... per picul, \$700  
(Allowance, Tals. 16.)  
PATNA (without choice) ..... per chest, \$578 1/2  
PATNA (first choice) ..... per chest, \$582 1/2  
PATNA (second choice) ..... per chest, \$575  
PATNA (bottom) ..... per chest, \$585 1/2  
NEW BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$572 1/2  
NEW BENARES (bottom) ..... per chest, \$575  
OLD BENARES (without choice) per chest, \$565  
OLD BENARES (bottom) ..... per chest, \$570  
PERSIAN ..... per picul, \$410

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. FAIRBANKS &amp; CO.'S REGISTER.)

Barometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

THIS DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

Barometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer	Thermometer
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.	Thermometer—A.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.
Barometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.	Thermometer—P.M.

Barometer, level of the sea in fathoms, tides and humidity.—Thermometer, in Fahrenheit degrees and tenths and tenths in a shaded situation.—Direction of Wind, is registered every two points, N., N.E., E., S.E., S., S.W., W., N.W., N., etc.—Force of Wind, 0 calm, 1 to 3 light breeze, 3 to 5 moderate, 5 to 7 fresh, 7 to 8 strong, 8 to 10 heavy, 10 to 12 violent—State of Weather, Clear blue sky, C. Cloudy, D. Drizzle, F. Fog, G. Foggy, H. Hail, L. Light rain, M. Mist, O. Overcast, P. Parting showers, Q. Squally, R. Rain, S. Snow, T. Thunder, U. Drizzle, V. Visibility, W. Wind, X. X-ray, Y. Yawn, Z. Zephyr. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of the significance. Rain.—The hours of rain for the quantity of water fallen are registered from 1 to 24 hours.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

June 29, AYCO, British steamer, 904, W. A. Wheeler, Bombay 10th June, and Singapore 23rd, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
June 29, ATHOLL, British steamer, 921, Duncan, Swatow 28th June, General.—Bun Hin & Co.  
June 29, ERNST, German 3-m. sch., 356, W. Zerrahn, Chefoo 10th June, General.—Wielter & Co.  
June 29, C. D. BRYANT, American bark, 929, J. P. Butman, New York 5th March, Kerosene Oil.—Melchers & Co.  
June 30, HARKING, Chinese gunboat, from Foochow 28th June.  
June 30, WING-PO, Chinese gunboat, from Foochow 28th June.  
June 30, FOIKSANG, British str., 999, Davies, Canton 20th June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
June 30, AJAX, British steamer, 1527, Kidd, Liverpool 17th May, and Singapore 24th June, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.  
Hwai-yuen, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.  
Atholl, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
Kerndorn, German bark, for Chefoo.  
Fookang, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
Xenia, American bark, for New York.

DEPARTURES.  
June 29, MIRAMAR, British steamer, for Keelug, June 29, FAN, Danish steamer, for Hogo.  
June 29, TAVAN, French str., for Yokohama.  
June 30, HARKING, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.  
June 30, WING-PO, Chinese gunboat, for Shanghai.  
June 30, YANGTSE, French steamer, for Shanghai.  
June 30, ATHOLL, British steamer, for Singapore.  
June 30, ALBATROSS, German sch., for Whampoa.  
June 30, VIVID, British bark, for Whampoa.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.  
Per Ajax, str., from Liverpool, &c.—2 Europeans and 177 Chinese.  
Per Atholl, str., for Singapore, &c.—379 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
Per Yangtze, str., for Saigon.—Mr. Henri M. Fabien, and 5 Chinese. For Singapore.—Messrs. Paul Jauch, Adolf Jauch, Lucas, Hambury, and 3 Chinese.  
For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Ribeiro Santa Barbara, from Hongkong, from Shanghai for Port Said.—Messrs. L. Carradina and F. Marguler.  
For Marseilles.—Messrs. Richard C. and Remy and W. Hewitt, J. F. Ballance, John Dempsey, Ange, W. Ivonall, and P. A. Descartes. From Yokohama for Saigon.—Messrs. J. G. Guibert, A. M. Faudet, and E. Jaumay. For Singapore.—Mr. Takamura, for Naples.—H. L. M. Prince Arisugawa, Mr. K. Tanaka, H. K. Mr. Assano Nagakoto (Japan Minister), and wife, Messrs. M. Kato, K. Yamamoto, T. Hayashi, T. Nishi, H. Ingerhi, Maeda, Sakurai, Ito, I. Ishibashi, T. Katsunuma, Kanawa, Ishikawa, Yamada, Mrs. Josinta, and Miss Kounagawa.  
For Marseilles.—Messrs. Wm. Heise, N. Tanabe, and W. Watanabe.

TO DEPART.  
Per Hwai-yuen, str., for Shanghai.—2 Europeans and 250 Chinese.  
Per Fookang, str., for Shanghai.—70 Chinese.

REPORTS.  
The British steamship Ajax reports left Liverpool on the 17th May, and Singapore on the 24th instant. Had light, variable winds throughout.  
The German 3-masted schooner Ernst reports left Chefoo on the 10th instant. Had light northerly winds. From the 12th and 24th had Southerly winds; thence to port light N.E. and Easterly wind.

The British steamship Jiuca reports left Bombay on the 10th instant. Experienced very heavy W.S.W. gales to lat. 6 N.; thence strong monsoon and line weather to Archangelsk; thence variable winds to Singapore, arriving at 2 p.m. on the 22nd; sailed on the 23rd at 8.45 a.m. Had light winds and fine weather to Hongkong.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.  
June—  
13, Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.  
14, Mei-foo, Chinese steamer, from Swatow.  
15, Shanghai, British steamer, from Hankow.  
16, Chang-chi, Chinese steamer, from Foochow.  
17, Hae-shin, Chinese steamer, from Ningpo.  
18, Taiwo, British steamer, from Hankow.  
19, Swatow, British steamer, from Amoy.  
20, Tamsin, British steamer, from Ningpo.  
21, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow.  
22, Hongkong, British steamer, from Hongkong.  
23, Sin Nanang, British str., from Tientsin.

DEPARTURES.  
June—  
15, Europe, British steamer, for Nagasaki.  
16, Kiang-kwan, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.  
17, Brindisi, British steamer, for Hongkong.  
18, Kung-wo, British steamer, for Hankow.  
19, Hae-shin, Chinese steamer, for Ningpo.  
20, Friedrich, German bark, for Cebu.  
21, Hainan, British steamer, for Tientsin.  
22, Hainan, British steamer, for Hankow.  
23, Pechili, British steamer, for Chefoo.  
24, Fung-shun, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.  
25, Yeh-sin, Chinese steamer, for Chefoo.  
26, Tamsin, British steamer, for Ningpo.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN JAPAN, CHINA, AND MANILA.  
Ducalcan (s) ..... Shanghai ..... May 12  
Humboldt ..... Hongkong ..... May 12  
Glenfirth (s) ..... Shanghai ..... May 15  
Propontis (s) ..... Manila ..... May 15  
Prinz Heinrich (s) ..... Manila ..... May 15  
Marselles (s) ..... Manila ..... May 16  
Hesperia (s) ..... Yokohama, &c. .... May 21  
Telemachus (s) ..... China ..... May 23  
Ducalcan (s) ..... China ..... May 23  
Harter (s) ..... Japan, &c. .... May 24

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.  
(Corrected to Date.)  
Douglas Castle ..... Cardiff ..... Mar. 5  
Ethel Caine ..... Sunderland ..... Mar. 5  
Ella S. Thayer ..... Cardiff ..... Mar. 15  
Invisible ..... Penarth ..... Mar. 21  
Melrose ..... Cardiff ..... April 4  
Connet ..... Cardiff ..... April 13  
Bonito ..... Cuxhaven ..... April 15  
Nearchus ..... Cardiff ..... April 19  
Erin's Isle ..... Penarth ..... April 19  
Rockhurst ..... Cardiff ..... April 22  
Rossini ..... London ..... April 22  
Caroline Behn ..... Hamburg ..... April 23  
Marina ..... New York ..... April 27  
Herschel ..... Middlesborough ..... April 28  
N. Boynton ..... Penarth ..... May 4  
Ruthin ..... Penarth ..... May 8  
City of Benares ..... Penarth ..... May 8  
Mommusen ..... Bremerhaven ..... May 15  
Ida ..... Liverpool ..... May 17  
Rosini ..... Cardiff ..... May 19  
Electra (s) ..... Hamburg ..... May 19  
P. G. Carvill ..... Cardiff ..... May 20  
Friederike ..... London ..... May 22  
Stentor (s) ..... London ..... May 24

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

June 26, AGLAJA, Austro-Hungarian str., 1,373, 23, Crillanor, Trieste 1st June, and Singapore 19th, General.—Melchers & Co.  
June 22, ARABIC, British steamer, 4,566, W. G. Pearce, San Francisco 23rd May, and Yokohama 15th June, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
May 24, CANTON, British str., 1,095, J. C. Jaques, Saigon 20th May, Rice.—Hock Chew.  
June 29, CLIFTON, British steamer, 1,717, H. F. Holt, Newcastle 6th June, Coals.—Horne & Co., Limited.  
June 14, DALL, British steamer, 644, P. H. Loff, Bangkok 6th June, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
June 28, DANUIE, British steamer, 561, James Jordan, Bangkok 21st June, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
June 25, FAME, British steamer, 117, Stopani (lug plying) Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.  
June 25, FET-LUNG, British steamer, 752, W. N. Allison, Saigon 21st June, Rice.—D. Musson & Co.  
May 24, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 226, D. Scott, Swatow 23rd May, General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
April 14, HONGKONG, British steamer, 67, Swatow 12th April, Ballast.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.  
June 29, HONGKONG, British steamer, 958, J. B. Fryer, Canton 28th June, General.—Siemens & Co.  
July 7, LI TAI, Annamite steamer, 1,000, Li Ton Tack.—Captain.  
June 28, POSANG, British steamer, 964, J. Howden, Greenock 6th May, and Singapore 21st June, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
June 29, KWANGTUNG, British steamer, 674, M. Young, Foochow 24th June, Amoy 26th, and Swatow 28th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.  
June 23, PENED, British steamer, 652, T. S. Kenderdine, Saigon 18th June, General.—Melchers & Co.  
June 13, PERNAMBUCO, British steamer, 613, T. Hamlin, Saigon 9th June, General.—Melchers & Co.  
June 26, PING-ON, British steamer, 575, A. A. McCaslin, Pakhoi 23rd June, Hoihow 25th, and Macao 26th, General.—Russell & Co.  
June 27, REMUS, British steamer, 642, W. Watt, Saigon 23rd June, Rice.—Ting Kee & Co.  
June 3, SARPELOS, British steamer, Wand, London 8th April, and Singapore 24th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
Nov. 24, SEA GULL, American steamer, 48, Hayden, China Traders' Insurance Co.  
June 7, SHUN ON, Annamite steamer, 136, Blumberg, Haiphong 25th May, General.—Shun Wo Yuen.  
June 27, SOLWAY, British steamer, 510, Robert Jarvis, Newchwang and Chefoo 19th June, Yuen Chong.  
June 28, VELLING, German steamer, 393, Massmann, Hongkong and Hoihow 27th June, General.—Meyer & Co.  
June 29, YANGTSE, French steamer, 2,774, Lormier, Marseilles 28th May, Naples 30th, Port Said 3rd June, Suez 4th, Aden 10th, Colombo 16th, Singapore 22nd, and Saigon 26th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes.  
June 23, YOTTUNG, British steamer, 286, H. Kennett, Quongai 19th June, General.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

## SAILING VESSELS.

June 29, ALEXA, British bark, 424, G. Robb, Wellington (N.Z.), 24th April, General.—J. D. Hutchison.  
May 20, ALVA, Portuguese ship, 632, E. de Souza, Singapore 24th April, General.—Brandao & Co.  
June 26, ARCHES, British bark, 448, E. W. Holliday, Kudat (N. Borneo) 15th June, Ballast.—Borneo Co., Limited.  
June 5, CARI, RITTER, German bark, 596, H. Jager, Hamburg 30th January, General.—Siemens & Co.  
June 23, EMILEM, British ship, 1,152, W. Roberts, Cardiff 23rd February, Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
June 13, ERKONIG, German bark, 456, Charles Nausch, Newchwang 21st May, Beans.—Siemens & Co.  
June 17, EDWIN REEL, American ship, 714, B. S. Raviden, Newchwang N.S.W., 23rd March, Coal.—Melchers & Co.  
June 24, FERDINAND, German bark, 416, Westergaard, Whampoa 22nd June, General.—Wielter & Co.  
June 20, FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, British bark, 464, John G. McArthur, Saigon 10th June, Salt and Sapanwood.—Soy Sing.  
June 7, FORTUNE, Siamese bark, 447, J. L. Soderstrom, Bangkok, Rice.—Chinese.  
June 23, FRIEDRICH, German 3-m. sch., 295, L. Petersen, Saigon 14th June, Rice and Paddy.—Wielter & Co.  
June 28, FERNANDES ABREY, American ship, 1,083, G. Guest, Honolulu 22nd May, Kerosene Oil and Coal.—Russell & Co.  
June 15, GRECIAN, American ship, 1,677, Dunbar, Cardiff 21st February, Coals.—Messageries Maritimes.  
June 14, HERMINE, Swedish bark, 289, F. Lonnegren, Tourn 8th June, Coal.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
June 18, HINDERIKA, German 3-m. sch., 165, H. Ugen, Port Natal 18th April, Ballast.—Turner & Co.  
June 20, ICE KING, American ship, 1,200, Geo. Bartlett, New York 16th February, Petroleum Oil.—Holliday, Wise & Co.  
June 5, JUPITER, German bark, 680, F. Ulrich, Batavia 6th May, General.—Arnold, Karger & Co.  
June 17, KAIOW, British bark, 795, John Gadd, Liverpool via Anjer 27th March, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
June 26, LUCY A. NICKLES, Amer. ship, 1,370, D. Nickles, New York 23rd February, Kerosene Oil.—D. Laprak & Co.  
June 9, MALVINA, German bark, 479, H. Kluge, Bangkok 22nd May, General.—Wielter & Co.  
June 15, MELROSE, American ship, 907, C. A. French, Newcastle 3rd April, Coals.—Borneo Co., Limited.  
June 25, NEHEMIAH GIBSON, American bark, 741, F. C. Bailey, Batavia 6th June, Ballast.—Captain.  
June 7, PAUL, German bark, 744, Klefoth, Hamburg 16th December, General.—Carlowitz & Co.  
June 12, PEIHO, German bark, 433, G. Lamcken, Newchwang 21st May, General.—Arnold, Karger & Co.  
June 15, PELHAM, British bark, 340, Agnew, Freemantle, W.A., 22nd March, Sandalwood.—Wielter & Co.  
June 22, RICE HORSE, Siamese bark, 387, J. Siemens & Co.  
June 12, RODERICK HAY, British bark, 290, P. W. Nicolson, Newchwang 24th May, General.—Turner & Co.  
Feb. 2, R. T. CLAYTON, American bark, 240, Thomas Davies, Laguinoc 23rd Dec., and Santa Cruz 24th January, Lumber.—Order.  
April 23, SPARTAN, American schooner, 85, C. Vincent, Larderos 10th April, Ballast.—W. H. Ray.  
June 9, SUSANNE, German ship, 1,433, H. Fink, Cardiff 30th January, Coal.—Melchers & Co.  
June 13, VALPARISO, German bark, 486, F. Meyer, Newchwang 24th May, Beans.—Melchers & Co.

## HONGKONG—SAILING VESSELS.

(Continued.)

June 15, WALLS CASTLE, British bark, 625, H. A. Brown, Manila 6th June, Timber.—Captain.  
June 19, WRECKER, American lorch, 60, Henderson, Yap 26th May, Copra.—Captain.  
May 12, XENIA, American bark, 1,174, Reynolds, Melbourne 5th March, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

## WHAMPOA.

May 31, ESPERANCE, French bark, 272, Le Normant, Newchwang 13th May, Beans.—Carlowitz & Co.  
June 5, VIVID, British bark, 238, T. C. Petersen, Albany 10th April, Sandalwood.—Siemens & Co.  
June 19, ALBATROSS, German schooner, 219, Brimosa, Freemantle 6th March, Sandalwood.—Siemens & Co.

## CANTON.

June 28, AMOV, British steamer, 814, C. Hermann, Shanghai 25th June, General.—Siemens & Co.  
June 28, ODIN, Norwegian steamer, 959, Sorenson, Wuhu 23rd June, Rice.—C. M. S. N. Co.

## RIVER STEAMERS.

Ichang, British steamer, 700, Ogston.—Butterfield & Swire.  
Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, T. Denning.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Kiang-ping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
Kiang-chow, British steamer, 159, Goggin.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.  
Kowloon, British steamer, 1,890, A. Benning.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Spark, British steamer, 140, Hoyland.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
White Cloud, British steamer, 280, Cary.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.  
Yot-sai, British steamer, 180, McDougall.—Kwok Acheong & Sons.

## AMOV.

In Port on 26th June, 1882.

E. v. Beaulieu, German bark, 336 (Oetting)—Pasdag & Co.  
Helene, British bark, 433 (Inkster)—Boyd & Co.  
Hilda Maria, German bark, 276 (Tenniss)—Pasdag & Co.  
Kristina Nilsson, Swedish brig, 281 (Petersen)—H. A. Petersen & Co.

## FOOCHOW.

In Port on 25th June, 1882.

Chateaubriand, British bark, 409 (Dodd)—Order.  
Chinghai, Chinese bark, 472 (Taylor)—Chinese.  
Siberian, German bark, 357 (Schultz)—Chinese.  
Mozart, German brig, 234 (Shorn)—Pasdag & Co.

## SHANGHAI.

In Port on 24th June, 1882.

Annie M. Small, American ship, 1,054 (Parker)—Order.  
Angada, British bark, (Green)—Melchers & Co.  
Channel Queen, British bark, 358 (Le Lacheur)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
Christine, German ship, 1,045 (Schulze)—W. Hewitt & Co.  
City of Halifax, British bark, (Evans)—C. & J. Trading & Co.  
Clara, German bark, 419 (Linbig)—Wm. McVernick & Co.  
Earl of Elgin, British bark, 979 (Morrison)—S. Fraser, Farnham & Co.  
Ellen, British bark, 499 (Hodge)—Guen Tye Hong.  
Flodden, British bark, 337 (Henderson)—Forrester, Lavers & Co.  
Gilead, Norwegian bark, 430 (Holter)—Russell & Co.  
Hermann, German bark, 923 (Osbermann)—Melchers & Co.  
Hilda, British bark, 306 (Hemming)—Nils Moller.  
Lady Douglas, British bark, 593 (Steepe)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Magpie, British bark, 473 (McDonald)—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
Margrethe, German bark, 358 (Jessen)—Ed. Schellhass & Co.  
Obed Baxter, American ship, 916 (Baxter)—C. & J. Trading & Co.  
Oscar Mooyer, German bark, 360 (Johannsen)—Captain.  
Pym, British bark, 558 (Stapleton)—Drysdale, Ringer & Co.  
Staut, Norwegian bark, 587 (Hannester)—Siemens & Co.  
St. Laurence, British ship, 1,072 (Webb)—Adamson, Bell & Co.

## YOKOHAMA.

In Port on 18th June, 1882.

A. C. Littlefield, American bark, 680 (Colcord)—Walsh, Hall & Co.  
Faugh Balough, German bark, 278 (Rute)—J. E. Collyer & Co.  
James Stanford, British bark, 1,116 (Reynolds)—Fraser, Farnham & Co.  
Kiwa Elisabeth, Russian schooner, 113 (Johnstone)—Captain.  
Manhem, Swedish schooner, 460 (Jansson)—J. E. Collyer & Co.  
North Star, Russian schooner, 38 (Ridderbjerke)—Captain.  
Queen Emma, British bark, 314 (W. Dow)—Walsh, Hall & Co.

## CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

An-lan, Viceroy's gunboat, 7 guns, Lin Kuo Chang, Canton.  
Chee-ching, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chinese Captain, Canton.  
Chen-to, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, J. Stewart, Hongkong.  
Chen-jui, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Ma Lou Chow.  
Ching-on, Revenue cruiser, 2 guns, Chinese Admiral, Canton.  
Ching-tai, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, F. Besard, Hongkong.  
Chop-chung, Revenue cruiser, Li Tack Ming, Canton.  
Chop-zai, Viceroy's gunboat, Liu Pao Ch'un, Canton.  
Hai-chang-ching, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Wu Jui Chang, Canton.  
Hai-ching, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Chen Liang Chieh, Canton.  
Hoi-lung-hung, Viceroy's gunboat, Leung Yiu Ting, Hongkong.  
Hus-shan, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, H. J. Fauch, Canton.  
Li-shih, Revenue cruiser, 3 guns, Ma Lou Chow.  
Peng-chao-hai, Revenue cruiser, 4 guns, Cheng Sung, Hongkong.  
Quang-on, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, Lie Ping Tie, Canton.  
Shen-chi, Revenue cruiser, 5 guns, Sau Taung Tai, Hongkong.  
Ting-tai, Viceroy's gunboat, 4 guns, J. B. Murray, Hai Ling Shan.  
Ting-on, Viceroy's gunboat, 2 guns, Chinese Admiral, Bogue Forts.  
Ting-poo, Viceroy's gunboat, 3 guns, Wen Lin An, Bogue Forts.

## HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Albatross, screw sloop, 4 guns, Commander Errington, Nagasaki.  
Cleopatra, corvette, 14 guns, Captain C. J. Vidal, Yokohama.  
Comus, corvette, 14 guns, Captain J. W. East, en route to Hongkong.  
Curacoa, corvette, 14 guns, Captain S. Long, Nagasaki.  
Daring, composite sloop, 4 guns, Commander F. J. J. Elliott, Nagasaki.  
Encounter, steam corvette, 14 guns, Captain G. Robinson, Nagasaki.  
Esk, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Flying Fish, sloop, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander Hoskey, Nagasaki.  
Fly, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander, Singapore.  
Foxhound, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander McQuibne, Nagasaki.  
Iron Duke, double-screw iron frigate, 14 guns, Captain R. E. Tracey, Nagasaki.  
Kestrel, double-screw gun-vessel, 4 guns, Commander W. M. Lang, Nagasaki.  
Lily, screw gun-vessel, 3 guns, Commander W. M. Carey, Hongkong.  
Maggie, surveying vessel, 4 guns, Lieut.-Com. Carpenter, Yokohama.  
Midge, double-screw gun-vessel, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Moonbeam, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander J. H. Coffey, Shanghai.  
Mosquito, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant Honorable F. R. Sandilands, Borneo.  
Pegasus, sloop, 6 guns, Commander E. F. Day, en route to Singapore.  
Sheldrake, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieut.-Commander M. Bridger, Shanghai.  
Swift, double-screw gun-vessel, 5 guns, Commander Collins, en route Corea.  
Tweed, double-screw gunboat, 3 guns, In reserve, Hongkong.  
Victor Emmanuel, receiving ship, 20 guns, Commodore Cuming, Hongkong.  
Vigilant, paddle dispatch-vessel, 2 guns, Lieut.-Commander C. Lindsay, Nagasaki.  
Wivern, turret-ship, 4 guns, in reserve, Hongkong.  
Zephyr, gunboat, 4 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Pollard, Amoy.

## FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

Abreck, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Captain Schanz, Japan.  
Adonis, French gunboat, 5 guns, Commander Caillard, Saigon.  
Alert, American corvette, 4 guns, Commander Kempf, Kobe.  
AFRICA, Russian corvette, 14 guns, Captain Alexeyeff, Yokohama.  
Ashuelot, American corvette, 6 guns, Commander H. E. Mullen, Kobe.  
DOXA MARIA DE MORA, Spanish frigate, Captain Thomas Ollerton, Manila.  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH, Russian frigate, Captain de Giers, Nagasaki.  
Ernak, Russian transport, Captain Kolichau, Japan.  
Gornostai, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Stark, Vladivostok.  
Ilisi, German gunboat, 8 guns, Commander Klaus, Shanghai.  
Kersaint, French corvette, Commander Geravise, Kobe.  
La Victorieuse, French frigate, 13 guns, Captain de la Batie, Kobe.  
Legaspi, Spanish transport, Don Mariano Tor, res, Hongkong.  
Lutin, French gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Rouvier, Shanghai.  
Monocacy, American gunboat, 9 guns, Commander C. S. Cotton, Nagasaki.  
Morge, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Tatarinoff, Shanghai.  
Moscow, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Tchirikoff, Vladivostok.  
Nepa, Russian gunboat, 7 guns, Commander Valroind, Japan.  
Palos, American gunboat, 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander Green, Kobe.  
PLASTOON, Russian corvette, Captain Poliansky, Yokohama.  
Richmond, American frigate, 12 guns, Captain Skeratt, Kobe.  
Sobol, Russian gunboat, 7 gunboat, Commander Boyle, Shanghai.  
St. Petersburg, Russian transport, 6 guns, Captain Sidenren, Vladivostok.  
Stotch, German corvette, 19 guns, Captain von Blang, Shanghai.  
Strolok, Russian corvette, 9 guns, Commander Delivron, en route to Singapore.  
Swatara, American corvette, 8 guns, Commander A. P. Cooke, Nagasaki.  
Tamega, Portuguese gunboat, Commander Costa Cabral, Macao.  
Tongous, Russian gunboat, Commander Heck Vladivostok.  
VELASCO, Spanish gunboat, Don Pedro Ossa, Manila.  
VESTNIK, Russian cruiser, Commander Avelan, Yokohama.  
VILLARS, French corvette, Captain M. Dewatre, Yokohama.  
Vostok, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Molchonsky, Japan.  
Wolf, German gunboat, 4 guns, Commander Strauch, Manila.

## MARKETS.

REPORTED BY CHINESE FIRMS AND CORRECTED TO DATE.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece \$2.95 to 3.10  
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece \$3.90 to 3.95  
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 ..... \$8.50 to 9.00  
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 ..... \$8.80 to 9.00  
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 ..... \$9.00 to 10.00  
Cotton Yarn, Bombay ..... \$11.00 to 12.00  
Cotton Yarn, per piece ..... \$1.70 to 1.75  
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece ..... \$3.60 to 3.85  
Dyed Broad Shirtings, per piece ..... \$3.55 to 3.70  
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece ..... \$2.55 to 2.65  
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece ..... \$2.45 to 2.50